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TERMS AND PROPORTION.

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FORBAY.

The Yankee Girl.

She laughs and runs, a cherub thing,
And prides as the doting sire
To see her pluck the buds of spring,
Or play by the winter fire.
Her golden hair falls thick and fair
In many a wavy curl;
And freshly sleek is the ruddy cheek
Of the infant Yankee Girl.

The years steal on, and day by day,
Her native charms expand;
Till her proud face beams in the summer ray,
Like the rose in her own best land.
There's a music in her laughing tone,
A dark shade on the curl;
And beauty makes her chosen throne
On the brow of the Yankee Girl.

She is standing now, a happy bride,
At the holy altar rail,
While the sacred blush of maiden pride
Gives a tinge to the snowy veil.
Her eye of light is the diamond bright,
Her innocence the pearl;
And there are even the bridal gems
That are won by the Yankee Girl.

ANIMAL SARCASM.

ANIMAL SARCASM.—The elephant is, perhaps, the strongest instance to be found in the animal kingdom of the power of fear in controlling the will. The "mahout" governs a trained elephant, simply by means of a small iron crook, which when he requires the animal to turn, he presses against the opposite ear.

If he intends the animal to stop, the driver presses the instrument on the centre of his head; and the regulated force of this action comprises his power. Of the docility and instinct of the animal, many anecdotes are recorded, and I shall enlarge there by one, for whose authenticity I have the authority of the owner of the intelligent creature of whom the story was told. My friend, an officer in the Bengal service, possessed a handsome elephant, which he was accustomed to feed with a certain allowance of grain daily; business requiring his absence, he confided the care of his favorite to a worthless keeper, who in the interim, stole and appropriated a large proportion of the grain intended for the elephant's use. The poor animal daily grew more spare and feeble, missing at his usual feeding time the abundant feast supplied by his kind and generous master. My friend returned, hastened to his stable, observed the emaciated state of his favorite, and having had no previous reason to suspect the honesty of the servant, was at a loss to discover the cause for his evident alteration. The poor elephant, delighted at his master's return, trumpeted his welcome, raised his trunk as a salutation, and moved about, affording in his mute but expressive manner every demonstration of joy. His feeding time approached, and the full allowance of grain was placed at his feet by his dishonest and cruel keeper. The elephant, satisfied of his master's intention, industriously separated it into two distinct heaps, and having eagerly devoured the one, left that which remained, and quietly walked to the opposite side of the stable. The truth thus conveyed by the gesture of the intelligent brute flashed upon the mind of his master—the keeper, on being accused of the theft, and finding his unorthodoxy exposed, fell at the feet of his employer, acknowledging the aggression. An elephant belonging to his Highness the Nawab of Junagur, was usually driven, daily, into the neighboring jungle of Girnar, to collect green boughs to serve for fodder: with these the animal would return to the court yard of the Serai, and carefully unloading himself, pick them together for use, in the smallest and most compact manner. If the stable door remained closed after the labor was concluded, he would pick up again one of the lightest and freshest boughs, and continue waving it in his trunk, to protect himself from the attacks of the numerous flies and mosquitoes buzzing around. The mahout who had the care of this intelligent and docile creature, frequently placed a little infant about four months old, at the elephant's feet, with the command "Kubbur dah," (take care) and the would wave a bough over the little child as it lay away beyond the spot where the father had placed it, the elephant would gently move it back again with his trunk, driving away every creature that approached.

The native keepers of elephants will not allow that the animals are influenced by the passion of fear; but declare their obedience to be an impulse of gratitude, and believe them to possess the reason peculiar to human nature.

A gentleman late in command of the Bhel Corps of Guzerat, possessed a fine elephant, to which the mahout was accustomed to relate "bhats," as they are called, or long stories which

he declared his favorite animal understood as perfectly as himself. The natives are celebrated for their talents as raconteurs; and since the time of Scheherazade, this seems to have been the favorite Indian, as well as Arabian Nights' Entertainment.

All native princes entertain "bhats," as our sovereigns of olden times did jesters; and among the laboring classes, it is common to see half a dozen half made people, with bare backs, but gaudy turbans, squatted covering round a bright wooden fire, telling bhats to each other, until gun-fire in the morning. The most absurd legends are remembered for occasion, and if these fail, the "bhatus" is filled up with treasured anecdotes of the "Sib Logue," a fertile source of recounting to such of the peasants as may have been brought into communion with European residents. Gossip is certainly one of the dearest privileges of the natives of India. One of the most uncommon pets I have heard of during my residence in the East, was a young lion, which my friend, Capt. S., found as a cub in the jungles of Kittiwar. As the little creature grew in stature and beauty, he displayed so large a portion of gentleness and affection that no means were used to restrain him; and wandering about the bungalow and compound as a domestic, he won the attachment and confidence of every one around him. True, a stranger sometimes started on being ushered into a drawing room, and observing a young lion quietly reposing on the Persian rug; but his character was soon known, and all admired the noble qualities of the noble brute. On occasions of defection or backsliding in his usual behavior, Capt. S.—would strike him slightly with a little riding whip, on which he would rush into the dressing room of his mistress, clinging round her feet for protection. When Capt. S. "Snap" would spring forward and leap into the buggy, half mad with delight at a re-union. A little black puppy was an especial favorite with Snap; yet sometimes, as they lay basking in the sun, the lion would lift his royal paw, and administer the same to the poor pup with an impression which sent him rolling along the grass. Thus matters remained until the highly favored native of the jungle wastes attained some eighteen months of age, when his master having occasion to leave the station of Malligum, directed Snap to be secured in a cart with luggage. Poor little fellow! unfortunately a few miles from the camp, Capt. S. passed him, and excited creature, springing forward to follow him, hung himself in his securing chain. [Mrs. Postan's Western India in 1838.]

SPEECH OF

MR. PARRIS, OF MAINE.

On the Cumberland Road, and Constitutional power to make Internal Improvements. In the House of Representatives Feb. 11, 1840.

Mr. Speaker: If I were to judge from the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Mason) who has just resumed his seat I should infer that all his batteries were directed towards the members from the South, for interposing their objections to the constitutionality of appropriations for the Cumberland road. Now I said Mr. P. as a Representative from the North would interpose my objections on constitutional grounds, as well as against the injustice and inexpediency of this measure. The gentleman from Ohio, in a long and able speech, at last succeeded in proving, what all are willing to admit, and what no one has ever denied, that the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, were entitled, under the compact made with them by the General Government, to five per cent. or one-twentieth part of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within their limits, to be applied to the making of roads leading to and through them. No one, I apprehend, will attempt to deny that such obligations were imposed upon this Government, to be observed in good faith, when they become sovereign States of this Union.

But another important question is here naturally presented: *Has the General Government power to make Internal Improvements?* This is the great question to be answered; and upon the issue rests the fate of this bill. Should I succeed in demonstrating to the House by documentary evidence that millions upon millions from the Treasury have been expended for this measure, after every obligation on the part of the Government had been fulfilled, I shall have a right to expect the co-operation of every advocate for economy and reform, here or elsewhere, in arresting the progress of a system of internal improvements, which I believe to be unconstitutional, inexpedient, and unjust.

I hold in my hand an act of Congress passed April 30, 1802, for the admission of Ohio into the Union, which I ask permission to read to this House. The 7th section of the act provides: "That one-twentieth part (or five per cent.) of the net proceeds of the lands lying with the said State sold by Congress, from and after the 30th day of June next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be applied to the laying out and making public roads leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic, to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same. I find, also, by a subsequent law, passed on the 3d day of March, 1803, that Congress appropriated three per cent. of the said five per cent. to laying out and making roads within the State of Ohio, leaving two per cent. of the appropriation, contained in the first mentioned act, for the laying out and making roads to that State. The States of Indiana and Illinois were also admitted into the Union upon the same conditions as Ohio.

The gentleman from Illinois (Gov. Reynolds) says he asks an appropriation for the continuation

of this road through the Western States in fulfillment of a contract. Can that gentleman, or any other member of this House, point me to any other contract than the one I have just read, embraced in the act of admission? No, sir, no other contract favoring this claim, to which this Government is a party, has any existence. I am now prepared to spread before this House and down, to prove that the General Government has more than complied with the terms of the compact. I refer gentlemen to document No. 359, from the Secretary of the Treasury, laid before the House during the last Congress, which gives, as the result, the whole amount of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the amount appropriated for the constructions of the Cumberland road. In that document, I find that the aggregate amount appropriated for the making and repairing of the Cumberland road, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic, to and through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to be \$6,318,739.

Add to this the three per cent. fund, which those States have received from the Government, and expended on other roads within their limits

Amounting in the aggregate to
The five per cent. fund on the net proceeds of the public land sold in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, up to the 1st of January, 1838, which they are entitled to by the compact, amounts to only

Here, then, we have presented a fact as incontrovertible, as it will be astounding to the country, that the Treasury has been robbed of more than FIVE MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the people's money, and squandered in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, to make them roads, at an average expense of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars per mile. If the authority I have here introduced be correct, and I challenge contradiction, then it is sufficient to show that these compacts have been more than fulfilled by the Federal Government, and that those States, now asking an annuity of about HALF A MILLION of dollars, to be expended on this road, are indebted to the Government, upon every principle of equity, FIVE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

But amid this profuse expenditure of the public money, the country naturally inquires where and when is it to terminate? A document is laid upon our table showing that engineers estimate the expense necessary in completing this work at about eight millions of dollars, additional to the amount already expended. I find, also, that one single mile of this road is estimated to cost \$211,000, and another mile the enormous sum of \$400,000. The expenses in paving and macadamizing this road for a distance of more than six hundred miles, through parts of the country yet an unbroken wilderness, exceeds per mile the cost of any street in any city of this Union.

Will it, then, be contended by any gentleman of this House, that the Federal Government is bound, under the compact, to enter in such a splendid system of internal improvements? Was it originally contemplated by Mr. Jefferson, whose authority the gentleman from Ohio invoked, that this road should be a magnificent structure, or that a visionary project should grow out of it, affording any portion of the people a pretence for plundering the Government? No, sir. The only object of setting apart one-twentieth of the net proceeds of the public lands, as originally claimed by its advocates, was to construct a road from the Ohio river to the Atlantic coast, to facilitate the transportation of their surplus products to market. They wished to overcome the Allegheny mountains, those natural barriers which intercepted all communication between the inhabitants residing upon the banks of the Ohio and those upon the Atlantic frontier. The road, so loudly called for by the early settlers of Ohio, then pioneers of the West, has been made. The Alleghenies, that once presented insuperable obstacles to internal intercourse, have been surmounted. The reasons, which operated upon the country to construct this work, have long since ceased to exist. But has this road terminated on the Ohio river, and now pervades the whole expanse of that great and powerful State. But when, banks of the Mississippi? Or at the base of the Rocky Mountains? No. These are barriers, the friends of this visionary project, which the National Treasury must subside; it can be limited only by the shores of the Pacific. The cost in passing the Alleghenies, the most difficult and expensive part of the road, was originally estimated at \$60,000 per mile. You have expended it about six hundred miles into the territories of the west, and now a single mile is computed by engineers to cost the enormous sum of \$400,000. Let the work go on under the sanction of this Government, and its expense increase in the same progressive ratio, and the wealth of this continent would be exhausted in its completion.

To exhibit to the country how preposterous is the claim of these States to the further munificence of Government, and to show what a vast amount of the public domain has been squandered upon them, I have but to refer to an act of Congress, passed Feb. 24, 1838, granting a quantity of land, equal to two miles in width on a road (to defray the expense of its construction) commencing at the Miami rapids, and terminating

at the western boundary of the Connecticut Western Reserve, in the State of Ohio; to an act passed March 3, 1837, appropriating public lands in Ohio to making a turnpike road from Columbus to Sandusky city; also to several acts granting large tracts of the most valuable public lands in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, for the purpose of education.

We are told that these States have not taxed the Government lands within their limits? And why have they not done it? Because, sir, no such power is given them by the constitution or the compact. Their expressed stipulations with the Government in the acts of admission, preclude for ever any such pretensions. I will read from the act passed April 30, 1802, which provides: "that every and each tract of land sold by Congress from and after the thirtieth day of June, shall be and remain exempt from any tax, whether for State, county, or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years, from and after the day of sale."

If an attempt has been made by any member to leave an impression upon the House that this Government is under any obligations to these States for any acts of disinterested benevolence, in forbearing to exercise the right of taxation upon these lands, such an inference would be most erroneous and deceptive.

It now becomes important to inquire for what object these lands were ceded to the General Government, and how far they have answered the purposes of their destination. If I have understood correctly, the public lands were ceded by the States of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia to the Government, not for the purposes of education or internal improvements, nor to be appropriated for any State or local object, but for the purpose of liquidating the public debt then secured to the country in our Revolution struggle; and it can be clearly shown, by the authenticated tables, that the lands have in no part answered the purposes of their destination. The debt of the Revolution has been liquidated with the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, as stipulated. How, then, stands the account between the public land and the public Treasury? The cost of the acquisition and management of the public lands amounts to

For the extinguishment of the Indian title \$102,220,000
Expense for protecting the settlers in Florida \$5,974,000
The funds reserved out of the proceeds of the sales for the new States 15,000,000
Amounting in all to 207,694,000
Receipts from land sales 104,000,000

Making a balance due the Treasury of \$103,694,000

The fact, then, will be admitted, that the public lands have not only failed to answer the purpose of their destination, in discharging the debt of the Revolution, but are now indebted to the Treasury for their purchase-money and management, more than ONE HUNDRED AND THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Who, then, can doubt the injustice of diverting that source of the revenues of this Government, that proceeds of the sales of the public lands, to works of internal improvement? Every dollar of the vast amount of money, abstracted from the Treasury and expended on the Cumberland road, was paid in by the customs. And who have paid the customs? The people of Maine and other States, who have no interest in this work, and who have contributed most largely to complete it, and not those of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, that are receiving its exclusive benefits.

The public documents on file show that, in the ten years ending January 1, 1837, Maine alone paid in the Treasury, by imposts and duties, \$3,260,418

While Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, paid but 13,526

The people of Maine have paid into the Treasury an annual average amount of \$326,000

While Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, have paid but 1,300

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS have we contributed in Maine to defray the expenses of this Government, where these three States have contributed ONE DOLLAR.

But we are told that this great disproportion is made up to Maine and other Atlantic States in appropriations for light-houses, harbors, forts, and arsenals. It is not my purpose, at this time, to be diverted from the question immediately under consideration to inquire whether appropriations for light-houses, harbors, &c., are of a national or merely local character. When that subject shall be properly before us, I will then be prepared to resist any appropriation called for by any section of this Union that is not cheerfully authorized by the constitution. But suppose, for a moment, the appropriations made to Maine, now, then, would stand our account with those States?

In the four years ending Jan. 1, 1838, Maine paid into the national Treasury \$1,304,000, and received for light-houses, &c., \$240,000. We have received but one dollar where we have paid six. But how stands the case in those Western States? In thirty years they have paid, by duties, but \$25,000, and have drawn from the Treasury nearly eight millions of dollars. Paid into the Treasury but one dollar where they have taken four hundred. In what part of the Constitution do gentlemen recognize the power to subject the

people of the North or South to make roads for the West? Do they find it in the clause "to provide for the common defence and general welfare?" Sir, the old Federal doctrine, once advocated, that this clause of the Constitution gave Congress the power to work every species of injustice and rascality, under some plausible pretext of the public good, has been long since explored. Is it found where power is given "to establish post roads," or "to regulate commerce?" I am aware that the power to appropriate money for the Cumberland road has been claimed, at different periods, under all these clauses of the Constitution. But now all are abandoned, and its advocates rely solely on the stipulations of the compact. But whether you look to the compact or the Constitution itself for a foundation on which to rest this claim, it will be found as baseless as an inverted pyramid.

The power which the people of the several States delegated to Congress was meant to be "clear," "express" or "particular," or at least that no reasonable doubt should exist as to its nature and extent, before it could be exercised. If power had been claimed under the Constitution, by its framers, to enter into a splendid system of internal improvements, and thereby recognise the gross injustice of robbing one portion of the country to benefit another, not a State of the Confederacy would have ratified it. I contend that Congress has no power to make appropriations for improving territory over which this Government cannot exercise exclusive jurisdiction. The Constitution gives to Congress the power "to exercise exclusive legislation over this District, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings." If we had the power to construct roads and exercise jurisdiction over them, the strong arm of Government could then be extended over any portion of this Union, and, with its might, prostrate not only the sovereignty of the States but the liberties of the people.

Is it not enough that the people of the West possess a country that claims many advantages over the North in the temperature of its climate and fertility of its soil, without asking us to make their roads at an expense of fifteen to twenty thousand dollars per mile? Is it not enough that those who have taken possession of our public lands, in open defiance of law, have demanded and received at our hands pre-emption acts, graduation laws, and laws confirming their titles? Sir, if I could but take these gentlemen to my district, and there let them witness the enormous expense and toil that an industrious and enterprising population are subjected to in making their roads passable through a mountain region, I could not fail to satisfy them of the gross injustice of plundering them of their hard earnings to make roads for squatters and pillagers upon our public domain. Such an outrage upon our rights and our property is not only making infractions and innovations upon the most sacred obligations of the Constitution, but it is tearing out its vitals. If the people of West want roads, we are very willing they should make them at their own expense, as the people of the North have done, without asking the aid of the General Government. But if gentlemen will point out to me a constitutional power for repaying to the people of Maine what they have expended for making roads the last fifty years, I shall be better prepared to reconcile an appropriation for the Cumberland road to the principles of equity and the constitutional powers and obligations to this Government.

The result of a system of internal improvements, as pursued by Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Louisiana, which has loaded their people with a debt of about SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS, should warn this Government against its adoption. I opposed the introduction of a system of internal improvements in my own State, at a time when this main was sweeping through the country with such fearful rapidity, and I can now congratulate the people in escaping the vortex.

In the year 1825, an appropriation for the Cumberland road was before Congress, and I was rejoiced to find one act during the temporary policy of Mr. Monroe's administration, that was worthy of commendation: that was his veto of the bill. [Here Mr. P. read some extracts from Mr. Monroe's veto Message.]

At one time, we are told by the friends of this work, that it will enhance the value of the public lands. If experience has not proved this, how have we been called upon so often to graduate their price? In 1802, the public land sold, in Ohio, for two dollars per acre, but now they are sold for one dollar and a quarter. Besides, sir, I am told that there is not a foot of the Government lands within fifty miles of the Cumberland road.

At another time, we are told, it will bind this Union together by the strongest ties. Is this Union, I ask, only kept together by the money that is robbed from the pockets of the people of one section, to be expended in another? Is it the only ligament, that binds the western country to this Union? I cannot, I will not believe it. I hold that this Union is bound together by more sacred and stronger ties than mere dollars and cents: it is cemented with the blood of its patriots of the Revolution, who poured a like water on the fields of Lexington and Bunker's Hill, at Saratoga and Yorktown; and it cannot be dissolved until the deeds of a W. L. Garrison, a Warren, and a Montgomery, are lost to the knowledge of mankind.

Mr. Speaker, I have already detained the House longer than I intended when I first rose. In conclusion, permit me to add, that, if the principles on which alone this measure can succeed, find favor in this House and favor throughout the

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Number 33,

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Union—if it is become the settled policy of this Government, you might as well trample your constitution under foot, and commit the destinies of the country to the unrestrained discretion of the central power. A splendid consolidation will tread upon the heels of a splendid system of internal improvements. This central power, with its hundred arms, and in every hand a bribe, will penetrate every State of this Union. You may, for a while, indeed, wear the mere forms and trappings of a free state—but the cancer will be at the heart. A gorgeous despotism, crushing beneath its iron heel the liberties of the people, or the scattered fragments of the Union, warring their blood and treasure in mutual strife, will tell the sad story of this last great experiment of free institutions.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature adjourned at a late hour last evening, after a laborious session of eleven weeks. They separated with the same good feeling, which has so remarkably characterized them while together.

Perhaps at no session has a greater amount of labor been really performed, while the number of laws passed is comparatively so small. The extensive operations of the Government during the past year, growing out of the troubles on the frontier, threw upon the Legislature an extraordinary amount of labor, in adjusting accounts and claims. Many general laws have been framed, and prepared to be enacted, upon the adjourned session. Very many exciting subjects have received attention and occupied time, in reference to which, legislation has been refused. Indeed, the disinclination manifested to too much legislation, is among the best features of the session just closed. We speak the universal opinion, when we say, that few Legislatures have operated with a higher or better deserved reputation, for industry, prudence, foresight and patriotism.

The subject of the currency received a large share of attention, and although the bill to provide a specie basis for the banks did not become a law, we have the best reason to believe that it can hardly fail to do so, at the adjourned session. Called for by the best interests of the people, as we believe, and most clearly by the voice of the Democracy, out of the Legislature as well as in it, action upon it was postponed by some of our Republican friends, who concurring with their associates generally upon the necessity of bank reform, were disposed to take time to consult their constituents upon this particular measure of it, desiring upon so important a subject, to avoid hasty and imprudent legislation. We have no doubt that the response of the people to this measure will be almost unanimously in its favor, and that the delay of its passage to the adjourned session, will have no other effect than to give it strength and permanency, by making it clearly the offspring of a well considered popular expression.

Upon the great question of the boundary, the action of the Legislature was characterized by a gratifying unanimity of sentiment, and happily tempered firmness and decision with caution and prudence. The Resolves in relation to that interesting subject, acknowledge, as they should do, the patriotism of our sister States, of Congress and of the President, in sustaining the action of Maine last winter, and the continued firmness of the National Executive as manifested by the tone of recent diplomacy. They at the same time, however, assert the right and duty of Maine, if her expectations of National aid so reasonably based upon these circumstances, shall be disappointed, to maintain her own cause, with her own means, and at her own discretion.

Our own views upon this subject are well known. We have viewed the boundary question, as a State question; not because we thought Maine could settle it by her own power, but because we know that she could take such action and assume such an attitude, as would draw the Federal Government to her support. Indeed, we have hoped for months and now scarcely doubt, that this has already been accomplished. The prodigious impetus which this question has received under the administration of Gov. Fairbank, is every day developing a new and unexpected strength. The events of last winter produced a deeper impression upon the public mind, than they could have been hoped to do. The sentiment that Maine was in earnest, and that the question could not long be staved off, seems to have been thoroughly impressed, as well upon Great Britain, as upon all branches of the American Government.

While, however, we confidently hope that Maine will be relieved from the necessity of further independent action, we are rejoiced to find the Legislature unanimously determined to sustain the Governor, in the course which he has marked out, as inevitable in certain contingencies. On this point we are glad to find the most perfect unity of feeling, because it secures both our honor and our rights. There were those indeed, who were disposed to invest the Governor with the means and power to act without further legislation, in case Congress should adjourn without decisive action, an opinion to which we ourselves inclined, until the recent information from Washington, so far diminished the probability of such a contingency, as to render it scarcely a legitimate element of calculation. Indeed, few we apprehend will doubt the propriety of the course of the Legislature, when it is considered that the Governor has at all times the power to convene them, that it would be difficult if not impossible to define in advance the particular predicament of a negotiation continually changing its character, which would render necessary a movement by the State at any given future period, that the Legislature will again assemble in a few months, and that any large appropriation of money although to meet a contingency which will probably never occur, might embarrass the Treasurer in effecting the loans now authorized by law.

In making these remarks, we are not insensible to the force of the suggestion of one of the Senators from Pennsylvania, Hon. Mr. Blake, which will be found in our Legislative report, and which will be read with the high attention and interest, with which they were listened to.

Senator, participating in the feelings of a constituency peculiarly interested in this question, was inclined to a somewhat more decided course, than that actually taken, or rather one which should make the expression of the intentions of the Legislature, more marked, definite and specific, than was by others deemed practicable, and had prepared some Resolves in accordance with the views expressed by him, which he was only dissuaded from offering, by a reluctance to oppose the general sentiment of the Legislature, upon a subject in reference to which, unanimity was so important. We concur entirely with the opinions he so vigorously expressed, as to the duty of State action in certain events. On that point, we have discovered no diversity of sentiment in any quarter.

REDUCTION OF LABORER'S WAGES.

The strong affection professed by the Federal opposition for workmen, just at this moment, is quite noticeable; and as these political professors are generally willing that the "common vulgar" should work for a "sheep's head and a piece of bark" as declared by a Federalist of high authority, it may be well to know the reason why at this time the Federal Bankmen and Aristocrats have so much regard for workmen, the great mass of the people and the bone and sinew of the country. The inquiry is as easily answered as made; the Presidential campaign has commenced, and votes are to be obtained for Gen. Harrison, who, were it not for the most remarkable discovery of the age, would never have been called a passable General or a mediocre statesman.

To make it appear that the Federal opposition do regard the most valuable portion of our population, they attempt to show that the Administration and its supporters have no such regard, and on the argument of antithesis and superabundant professions and denunciations they principally rely for success. On this point nothing need be said to those at all conversant with the principles at issue between the two parties of the country. The distinguishing Federal principle of monopoly and exclusive privileges is the antipodes of the fundamental democratic principle of equal rights and equal privileges. The effect of one is to rob the workman of the products of his industry, to circumscribe his liberty and to degrade his mind and person. The effect of the other is to protect the working man in his industry and his right, and to cherish and ennoble him. Federalism has regard for the few—democracy for the many. Federalism creates arbitrary distinctions and privileged classes—democracy recognizes no such distinctions.

Now who are the true friends of workmen, those who believe in the Federal, or those who believe in the democratic principle? And who would reduce their wages? Federalists would either directly or indirectly, tax workmen to support privileged classes in indolence and extravagance; they would rob the industry of workmen, and reduce them to the level of the operatives of Europe. This would result from the establishment of their principles, and their accession to power. Even now, as a minority, by their skillful contrivances and adroit management, by Bank and other corporations and visionary enterprises, what burdens have been thrown upon the shoulders of workmen and producers.

The Federal Bank and Paper Currency systems have disordered the business of the country. We have had too much, too fluctuating and too poor a currency. A great paper expansion commenced by the U. S. Bank and followed up by the State institutions, caused first a great rise of property, and then a rise of the price of labor. Too much currency blew up a bubble which soon burst and reaction and prostration succeeded. The nominal value of property was reduced, and then as an inevitable consequence, the price of labor also fell so that it now corresponds with the price of everything else. Laborers are not paid so great wages as they received three years ago; but if there has been a reduction of one quarter or one third, so the price of everything else has fallen in the same ratio, and laborers may as well have one dollar a day as two, if the one dollar will buy as much at one time as the two would at another.

Neither the Administration, nor Mr. Benton, nor Mr. Calhoun, nor Mr. Wright, nor the Sub-Treasury, has had any thing to do in the reduction of laborers' wages. The Paper Currency system which these men would reform, has occasioned the reduction. More, this paper system has been the greatest curse ever inflicted upon the laboring men of this country. By it thousands and tens of thousands of Bankmen have cheated the means of living and extravagance out of laborers and the producing classes. These people take the bills of the banks in exchange for labor and when they explode, as some one or more does every week or day, then they must lose what they have received for their toil and industry. And if the banks do not explode, those to whom they hire their chartered credit in the shape of bills, charge the tribute they pay the banks upon the articles the bills were obtained to purchase that tribute. Consumers, and producers too, of every thing but paper currency, annually pay a larger tax to the banks than they pay to the support of government. This burdensome and more than worthless tax, which supports tens of thousands of drones in extravagance, democrats would remove, while the Federalists would increase it. If the Federalists think their principles and hypocrisies are not understood by the people, and by laborers that they would make hewers of wood and drawers of water for them, as usual they under-rate the intelligence and good sense of those that are less easily deceived than they imagine.

THE OHIO FEDERAL CONVENTION.

The Federal Convention recently held in Ohio, the most extravagant accounts of which have been circulated from Maine to Georgia by the "log cabin" papers, was composed of five hundred and thirty-eight BANKERS and their DEPENDENTS—three hundred and forty-six LAWYERS and DOCTORS—seven hundred and forty-three OFFICE-HOLDERS, and more than two thousand SPECULATORS!!

This is called a Convention of Farmers and Mechanics, such as never before assembled in the country—a spontaneous and enthusiastic gathering of the people in favor of the farmer of North Bend!—Bangor Democrat.

The New York Era says—The Convention recently held in Ohio, was, according to a letter we have lying before us, greatly wanting in that dignity and elevation of character, that singleness and purity of purpose which ought always to characterize a congregation of freemen, assembled for the holy purpose of advancing the great cause of freedom, by the cool, calm, and dispassionate exercise of that reason, and charity, on which freedom is founded. Instead, it was all rant and rave, and shout; at the show of a mountebank, more buffoonery, and folly, and fantastic capers, could not be seen. Men assuming the character of the Indian savage and tramping the muddy streets with mock-heroic step—log cabin in miniature, covered with coonskins, and smoky clap-board, and log canoes—all drawn on wheels by horses, to attract the attention and merriment of the multitude. A lawyer of some reputation, and a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination of that State prostrating the dignity of his profession, was seen playing the buffoon, by sitting on the coon-skins of one of the log cabins, and sping the monkey, by nibbling a Johnny cake! Such scenes, and others indeed more disgusting, were witnessed in this pageant congregation of the all-intelligent and all-decent Whigs—many doffed their hats to a miserably executed pictorial representation of Wm. H. Harrison—the man who never sustained a defeat, because he never fought a battle!

BLOOD HOUNDS.

I have been looking in vain into our Democratic papers for some article on the employment of blood-hounds in Florida,—taking such a view of the subject as I should think would force itself on any real friend of humanity. All seem tacitly to admit it to be wrong, for none defend, but endeavor to prove that the General Government is not justly chargeable, they not having been sent for by its order. This is all true; but they ought to have been, and I am surprised that the Secretary at War should have neglected so evident and important an aid in bringing to an end horrible butchery of women and children by a set of blood-thirsty assassins.

Some weak woman and weaker men, or apologues for men, with a mawkish sensibility, may exclaim "how barbarous," but what is your object when at war? I answer that the object, ah and duty of every nation when unfortunately so situated is to put it out of the power of their adversary to injure them with the smallest expense of human suffering. Any means that would have or might reasonably be expected to have such a result is justifiable.

The only question then is, have we cause to believe from past experience or a knowledge of the qualities of these dogs an effect of the kind would be produced by their use? Blood-hounds have been made use of on various occasions for a similar purpose; witness the border depredations in Scotland and the Maroon war, the latter could not have been brought to a close but for their aid. The dogs are retained in leash, in other words they are held by a struggle, and with a muzzle on their noses rendering it impossible for them to worry or bite those poor harmless Indians whose pastime has been for many years surprising defenceless families & dashing out the brains of the infant on the hearth stone before the eyes of the mother with her husband lying murdered at her feet.

For what then are these dogs employed? merely to follow the trail or track of the foe which they can do by their very superior power of scent and which cannot be done by the white man on account of the nature of the growth. The Indian he is a coward; deprive him of his power of concealment and he will be forced to flee the country. Is it desirable for the Indian that this struggle should continue? far from it,—the sooner it is ended the better for him—compassion for the savage, the tenderness all feel for helpless infancy and above all the love with which every woman, and many heart beats for lovely woman calls loudly on every friend of humanity to urge the Government to make the experiment.

As a conductor of a public press your assistance is invoked to place the subject by some clear and well written articles, fairly before your readers and not to suffer designing persons to lead astray the ignorant and unthinking.

HOWARD.

A SYMPTOM.

We notice in the Whig of Saturday a communication *opposing in advance a war with England*. The writer says "there is not the least necessity for a war." He would probably say the same about our two wars with England. The astute "citizen" says further, that the "office holders" would be benefited by a war, and therefore Postmaster, Custom House officers, &c. are busy in circulating rumors to bring it on. What a coot. Another sage remark is, that "a war is now the last desperate chance which presents itself to the Administration for retaining its power." No doubt the writer is an old Tory Federalist, a new sledged Tory Whig, and would rejoice to be under the complete dominion of Great Britain rather than that Mr. Van Buren should be re-elected. The peace in war and war in peace spirit begins to show itself. Most assuredly we would not have a war if it could be honorably prevented, but at the same time we believe the cause for war is now greater than it was in 1811, and the people of this nation are now better united upon the subject than they were when the last war commenced.

We heard, yesterday, that part of the United States troops stationed in the upper part of New York State, have been ordered to march to the disputed territory in Maine. Are we to have a sprinkling of war?—Philadelphia Gazette.

THE PHILADELPHIA FRAUD.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

The Commissioner, B. Newcombe, Esq., aided by C. Bulkley, Esq., Clerk, continued the examination of evidence, relative to the election for a Member of Congress in the Third District in 1832, at the Commissioners' Hall, Northern Liberties, yesterday afternoon. The room was crowded to overflowing, and much interest appeared to be felt among all present.

Samuel Hart, Esq., Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Philadelphia, was called by C. Ingersoll, who appeared as counsel for Charles J. Ingersoll, one of the parties, and affirmed. He stated that he entered the office on the 1st of December, 1839—that the records filed in the said office relative to this election, were in his possession, and that they were contained in the Hall, to which he pointed. Upon being asked to produce the oaths and affirmations of the officers of the election in Spring Garden, he said that it was not in his power to produce them, because they were not on file in the office or in his possession, and that he never saw them.

The answering of these questions was opposed by Mr. Clarkson, counsel for Mr. Naylor. Thomas Doyle was then sworn—he stated that he was a clerk in the office of the County Commissioners from 1832 to 1839, that he was employed by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, to examine the books in the County Commissioners' office relative to the election in the Third Congressional District in October 1838. Mr. Pierson, the present Register of Wills, assisted him in the duty, which occupied him about three weeks. He examined the assessment books of the 5 wards of the Northern Liberties—he called them off alphabetically, and prepared a list of the number of those assessed and those that voted—those that were assessed and did not vote. This list was completed and given to Mr. Ingersoll.

On being asked the result of this examination, Mr. Clarkson, counsel for Mr. Naylor, (who) objected to the witnesses answering it, on the ground that it was not competent evidence.

CONTESTED SEAT.

IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The testimony of Jacob R. Kline was concluded yesterday, adding nothing important to the report of it already published. The next witness called was Richard Colson, to corroborate Hugh W. McGinnity, by proving Gill's possession of a considerable sum of money, and his stating to the witness at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, accidentally meeting him at Mr. McGinnity's public house, that he (Gill) was going to leave town for Harrisburg the next morning, secretly to avoid testifying.

Abel M. James was then sworn, and gave important testimony respecting alleged irregularities in the mode of conducting the election by the Inspectors and Judges in the first five wards of the Northern Liberties.

We think there can remain now not the slightest obstacle to Mr. Ingersoll taking his seat, as the true Representative of the third Congressional District from this State. We think, for ourselves, that there is not further necessity for the examination of a single witness. The evidence of Mr. Doyle that there had been ten hundred and seventy-six votes returned as having been polled in the five wards in the District of Northern Liberties, in which all the election officers were political friends of Mr. Naylor, the Whig candidate, more than were taxable in those wards, is conclusive proof of fraud, and of the fact frequently by us asserted that Mr. Ingersoll had been elected by a majority as large, if not larger, than that by which his opponents pretend to hold his seat. The simple removing of those ten hundred and seventy-six votes, is, of itself, without examining the frauds of any other district, sufficient to place Naylor in a minority of between three and four hundred votes. Now that this fact has been proved upon THE OATH OF AN UNIMPEACHABLE WITNESS, we hear no one pretending to justify his claim to the seat which it is so clearly shown he holds by FRAUDS OF THE RANKEST DYE.

THE ELECTION IN THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

The Herald and Sentinel of Saturday, taking the election of Alderman as a test, endeavors to get up a noise of exultation over what it was pleased to term a Whig victory in the Northern Liberties. The candidates for Alderman were not voted for on any party grounds, as is evident from the fact that in the 3d Ward the Democrats carried their Alderman by a majority of 41, and lost all the rest of their ticket, while in the 5th Ward the Whigs elected their Alderman, and were defeated in the election of the rest of their ticket by nearly 100. In 6th and 7th Wards there were no Whig candidates for Alderman at all. The party vote in fact was upon the judges of the election, in which the Democrats succeeded by the 400 majority; thus sustaining our position in the most emphatic manner relative to the charge of fraud as practised by the Whigs of that district in the election of 1838.—Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

The editors of the N. Y. Express and themselves unable to supply the call upon them for the life of Harrison—Kennebec Journal.

Poor Harrison! To think how his life is sought after! 'Tis really shocking. And yet how many lives has he to spare? Many have been supplied and yet more are wanted. We hope they won't use him all up before the campaign fairly begins. Spare him, ye cannibals, oh spare—your granny! What an immense fine the "distinguished hero" must enjoy, that the people are so desirous to know what he is!—Saco Democrat.

We learn that the Whig Anthem was sung at a Whig caucus in this town last week and had such a moving effect on the audience, that their handkerchiefs were raised to their eyes, and their eyes fixed upon the door towards which their feet moved with astonishing celerity. When the election returns come in next fall, it will change their tune. Then the universal Whig party will feel more like singing—"We're all nervous, shake! shake! shake!"—Saco Democrat.

The Whigs are so scarce in some counties of the Virginia, that the Democrats have been obliged to advertise for some, to make an opposition.—Salem Ad.

United States, at the election of 1838, in said State.

Unless the opposition deem it an outrage to admit to their seats men who received the "greatest number of lawful votes," from the people of their state, how can they open their mouths against the admission to Congress of the Democratic members from New Jersey?—Eastern Argus.

FEDERAL TACTICS.

The Federalists are playing their old game of brag, and are earnestly striving to convince the people that Gen. Harrison is to be the next President of the United States. Their management now is precisely the same as it was in 1832, in 1833, and in 1836, and they hope apparently that the very means which failed to elect Adams, Clay and Harrison at those periods, will be successful now.

Their great error in this matter lies in the low estimate which they form of the people's intelligence, and in the opinion which they practise on, that the community can be easily humbugged. They ought long ago to have learned that the yeomanry of the nation never believe predictions, unless they see some reasonable basis on which to found them—and that to be eternally prophecying Whig victories and perpetually recording Whig defeats, is enough to sicken and disgust every candid political reader. And yet the opposition are reviving now the same boasts and brags by which during three successive Presidential campaigns, they have already endeavored to hurrah the people out of their senses! The endeavor has always failed heretofore, and we doubt not it will fail at the present time—and fail too as signally and as completely as ever before.

It is vain to talk to a sensible people about Gen. Harrison's popularity, because there is nothing either in the opinions of history of the man calculated to make him popular, and the community never run mad in favor of a candidate who has nothing in particular to recommend him. Besides, it is a great mistake to suppose that the people are influenced by nothing else than a belief that their candidate will succeed. It is an insult to a man to ask him to surrender his cherished principles and vote for a prize in whose doctrines he detests, simply because that prize happens to be a popular man and stands a chance of ultimate success. What Democrat would, for such a reason, cast a Federal vote? What honest Federalist, too, would, for no better cause, surrender his Hamiltonian doctrines and throw his ballot for a disciple of the school of Jefferson? No, to change an honest man's vote, you must first change his belief and his principles, and convince him that he has been heretofore in error, and then only can you justly hope for his support. "This is something of which the opposition apparently never think—upon which, certainly, they never act. Their whole aim is to create a belief that they are in the full tide of abundant prosperity, and very near the goal of perfect success; and they seem to think it a matter of course, if they can get up this impression, for the whole community to come flocking around their standard, eager to be found on the winning side. Such an opinion is doing gross wrong to the virtue and intelligence of the great mass of the people. Their aim is not so much to be on the side of popularity, as on the side of right—and if the choice were presented to them, they would prefer a righteous minority to a corrupt majority. Fortunately, however, such an alternative is not now forced upon them. In voting for President Van Buren, a man acts not only in accordance with his own feelings of justice, but in unison also with the wishes and feelings of a large majority of the American people. That Mr. Van Buren will be re-elected, there appears to be no reasonable cause to doubt, and the predictions which the Whigs make to the contrary are founded on nothing better than their own wishes.

The election in the Northern Liberties. The Herald and Sentinel of Saturday, taking the election of Alderman as a test, endeavors to get up a noise of exultation over what it was pleased to term a Whig victory in the Northern Liberties. The candidates for Alderman were not voted for on any party grounds, as is evident from the fact that in the 3d Ward the Democrats carried their Alderman by a majority of 41, and lost all the rest of their ticket, while in the 5th Ward the Whigs elected their Alderman, and were defeated in the election of the rest of their ticket by nearly 100. In 6th and 7th Wards there were no Whig candidates for Alderman at all. The party vote in fact was upon the judges of the election, in which the Democrats succeeded by the 400 majority; thus sustaining our position in the most emphatic manner relative to the charge of fraud as practised by the Whigs of that district in the election of 1838.—Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 31, 1840.

Young Men's Convention.

The Democratic Young Men of the several Towns and Plantations in Oxford County are requested to meet at the Court House on Paris-Hill on **WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of May next**, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of effecting a more thorough organization under the broad banner of DEMOCRACY, and to take such measures for the same as may be thought necessary and proper. All who take an interest in the political affairs of the country are respectfully invited to attend.

March, 1840.

GENERAL HARRISON.

Among all the puffs of Harrison to which the Whigs have given birth—and they are numberless, for they are always very liberal in the use of words, no doubt to balance their lack of deeds—there has not been a single exposition of his principles. Is it not very strange that they should be so little concerned about this matter. It is said, by the way, that a Whig from this State, asked one of the party in Boston, if he knew Harrison's views on certain subjects, and as an answer was told "not to trouble himself about such things, it was sufficient that he had been nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, and it was the duty of every Whig to support him without regard to his views."

So that his principles, if he has any, which some are so uncharitable as to doubt, are not to be made known to even the honest enquiring portion of their own party, and they are required to vote for him simply because he is the only "available," and was nominated by the "Harrisburg Convention."

Some of his Whig friends say he is a Democrat—but how can this be? Have the old cockade, Harrisburg Convention Federalists suddenly changed their principles? They who have fought against Democracy for fifty years and more! Is it probable that they will now espouse her cause? Impossible! Neither will they support a Democrat for the Presidency! Democrats, beware of them! "they come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravenous wolves." Their candidate is but a machine to be used by the leaders to carry out their views and principles if elected.

They have found by experience, that no man can be elected President upon any other than the principles of Democracy; and not having any man in their ranks whom they could pass off as a Democrat, they have, consequently, nominated a person without principles or any thing else, and thrust him before the public under the various titles of "The Hero of Tippecanoe," "Log Cabin Candidate," "Hard Cider Candidate," "The People's Candidate," and lastly "the only Democratic Candidate."

Would the aristocracy of this country support such a man as some of the Whigs represent Harrison to be (a most democratic Democrat—quite a Loco Foco!) in preference to their own "godlike" Daniel, and their "patriotic" Henry? Would they use their money as freely as they do their water—wine we might have said—to elect a true Democrat to the Presidency?—Read the past history of their party for an answer.

The fact is, it will not do for the Whig managers to say that the man they have nominated is just the person wanted, and every way qualified, for the office. The people want more substantial proof than their say so. More puffs and high sounding words in praise of Harrison does not convince them that he is "just the thing" for their suffrages, and if the elections of the past year have any bearing upon this subject, it is pretty evident that they are in no particular hurry for a change.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Democrats of China, says the Augusta Age, swept every thing before them, last Monday, carrying all their town officers by an average majority of twenty! The battle was hotly contested. The Federalists ran the old election and town clerk, and rallied their friends, upon the ground that if defeated, it would be an endorsement of the doings of the House of Representatives, in censuring their conduct, overruling their decisions, and rectifying their *arbitrariness*. On that issue the contest was fought, and won by the Democracy.

Col. Polk of Tennessee has been nominated to the Vice Presidency by the Democrats of Massachusetts, subject to the decision of the National Convention.

The Chicago Democrat says:

"Gen. HARRISON," "Gen. HARRISON," "the Hero of Tippecanoe," "the Old Soldier," "the Poor Man," is all the cry of the Federal papers. Mot a word have they to say about principles, however. But elect him, and we should have principles with a vengeance. How glorious would such a consummation be to the Whigs! How loud would they rejoice.

To see the flaming fannel float
The banner of the petticoat.

A rumor states that since the correspondence between Messrs. Fox and Forsyth was submitted to Congress, other notes have passed between those gentlemen, and of a character still more irritating.

This paragraph is copied from the Philadelphia North American, but others to the same effect have appeared in divers journals; so there is probably some foundation for the rumor.—*N. Y. Com.*

The CHINA TROUBLES.—The N. Y. American of Tuesday makes the following extract from a letter from Washington:

"I am informed that it has been decided upon to send a squadron to Canton, for the protection of our commerce, with the least possible delay. I am not authorized to state it as a positive fact, but from the respectability of the source, I think the information may be relied upon."—*Boston Courier.*

J. Q. Adams's Opinion of Harrison. "The greatest beggar and the most troublesome of all the office seekers during my administration, was Gen. Harrison,"—John Quincy Adams.

Philadelphia, Naylor & Ingersoll.

A CHALLENGE!

We regret to see that the contested election case in the Pennsylvania 3d District has given rise to personal difficulties among the parties concerned.

The following correspondence on the subject, is from the N. Y. Commercial of Saturday, and explains itself. Mr. Charles Ingersoll, the writer of the first note, is the son of Charles J. Ingersoll Esq. Mr. Naylor's opponent, and has acted as his council in managing the contested election case.

136 WALNUT STREET.

Friday morning 20 March, 1840.

Sir—I have just read in this morning's U. States Gazette, your publication dated 18th March, 1840.

As I introduced the testimony such as you say "no man of sense would attempt to introduce any where," and such as "would be scouted with scorn from a Court of Justice or any tribunal of honest men," and as I am the "Concocter," as you are pleased to term me, with the added epithet of "infamous," of that of which you complain, you will not think me unreasonable in demanding of you for publication in the newspapers of this afternoon, a retraction of these offensive expressions, with an apology for having uttered them.

Charles Naylor, Esq.

To this Mr. Naylor returned the annexed reply:

No. 254, NORTH THIRD STREET.

Friday morning, March 20, 1840.

Sir—I have just received your extraordinary note of this morning. The tone of that note leaves me no chance to offer any explanation. I have therefore only to add, that I will not send you any retraction or apology.

CHARLES NAYLOR.

C. INGERSOLL.

Mr. Naylor's reply was followed by a second note from Mr. Ingersoll of which this is a copy:

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, half past 2

2 o'clock, 20th March, 1840.

Sir—Your notice is explicit. My friend Mr. Pleasanton, who hands you this, will meet any person you may be pleased to designate to him, and arrange necessary preliminaries.

C. INGERSOLL.

An account of what followed, is thus given, in substance by the National Gazette.

In Mr. Ingersoll's statement in the Pennsylvania, he says in substance, that Mr. Pleasanton informed him that he found a gentleman with Mr. Naylor, who requested that Mr. Pleasanton would explain his errand in the other's presence, which was declined. Mr. Naylor then led him into another room; at first he refused to read the note, then read it and said he would answer Mr. Ingersoll in writing. Mr. Pleasanton politely desired to know when the answer would be returned, when Mr. Naylor ordered him to leave the house. The particulars of an attack by Mr. Pleasanton, conclude Mr. Ingersoll's narrative. As all the gentlemen were doubtless excited, we forbore to give currency to an ex-parte statement, not intending, however, to call in question the fairness of Col. Pleasanton's representations in his own view. Subsequently Mr. Naylor sent the following note to Mr. Ingersoll:

Friday afternoon, March 20, 1840.

Sir—I return your note of this afternoon. Whenever you find a person to carry your notes who knows how to behave like a gentleman in my house, they shall receive an answer.

CHARLES NAYLOR.

Subsequently, as we learn from a letter in the Courier, both parties were arrested, Mr. Ingersoll by the mayor of the city, and Mr. Naylor by the mayor of the Northern Liberties.

Messrs. NAYLOR AND INGERSOLL.—We learn, says the Eastern Argus, that after Mr. Naylor returned Mr. Ingersoll's note as mentioned yesterday, the latter gentleman called on Mr. Naylor, and presented the following note in person:—

Saturday morning, March 21st, 1840.

Sir—Your note of the last night promises me an answer to my message if delivered through another medium than that of Mr. Pleasanton. I know of no more honorable man or better bred, than Mr. Pleasanton; at a loss, therefore, for a bearer of my note, I avoid all third persons, and I now repeat to you my last message, handing you this note in person, and requesting an explicit answer.

I am your obedient servant,

C. INGERSOLL.

Charles Naylor, Esq.
Before any reply had been received to this note, Messrs. Naylor and Ingersoll had both been arrested.

REIN.—The Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette contains the following melancholy intelligence for the Whigs:—

"There is an unusual demand for freighting ships. We understand contracts have been made lately for building five ships at different yards in this river. Orders have also been received at the Navy Yard to increase the number of workmen employed upon the U. S. frigate Congress; and to all appearances, the season opens highly favorable to our principal mechanical interests. This is a 'little of the effect of only the anticipation of a HARD MONEY CURRENCY.'"

From the Eastern Argus.

THE WHITE SLAVERY CANDIDATE.

The Kennebec Journal is itself guilty of misrepresentation, when it charges us with misrepresenting Gen. Harrison's notorious white slavery vote in the Ohio Legislature. We have simply given that vote as it is recorded upon the State Journals of Ohio, and have left our readers to judge of it for themselves. We have published the section of the law complained of, entire and literally, neither altering or abating any part of it, and what the Journal means, therefore, by its charge of misrepresentation, we are at a loss to understand.

We again repeat the fact, and challenge proof to the contrary, that Gen. Harrison, while a member of the Ohio Legislature, voted for a law authorizing the slavery of white citizens in Ohio, for their inability to pay a "fine or cost." And we now add, that the federal papers of the Union instead of condemning this infamous vote, seem to be earnestly striving for its justification—thus showing that their candidate is a fair representative of their own despotic opinions.

The Journal bolsters up its charge against us by a garbled extract from the N. Y. Post. If the Journal will read the whole article which it quotes from, it will see that the Post has never withdrawn its honest condemnation of the vote referred to; but on the contrary, declared Gen. Harrison's explanation of it wholly unsatisfactory. The Journal has altogether misrep-resented the Post on this subject. That able paper has no sort of regard for white slavery, and never justifies those who vote in its favor.

OHIO.—A letter dated at Zanesville, March 14, says—"I have just witnessed the largest Democratic meeting that was ever held in Zanesville. The court house was full to overflowing and many could not get in. I never was so elated to see that the Democracy are determined upon doing their duty."

DEFINITION.—"LOG CABIN"—A large, elegant, white framed house, "from 80 to 100 feet in front, with numerous out-houses," in the midst of one of the most beautiful farms in the State of Ohio.—*Manhat. Adv.*

One of the most decided failures we have seen, was the attempt of a whig to whistle the night after the late election.—*Cos. N. H. Democrat.*

LATER FROM CHINA.

Two ships arrived at New York on Sunday from Canton, one left the 24th of Nov. the other the 26th.

Letters had been received at Canton stating that Lin, the High Commissioner, was about to put a stop to the conveyance of British property to Canton, under the flags of other nations, as had been hitherto done, and urging the utmost despatch in loading the vessels taken up for freight to Whampoa, as it was feared an order would soon be passed shutting them out of the Bogue. It is stated to have been the general opinion among the foreign residents, that an entire stoppage of the foreign trade would take place ere long.

The vessel reported by a former arrival to have been wrecked on the shores of Hainan, was not an American, but a British vessel.—The British Superintendent Elliot had sent the schr. Psyche to the relief of the passengers and crew.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The treaty of indemnity for claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, had been ratified.

General Santa Ana, it is said, had obtained his passports, with the view of travelling, whether in the United States or in Europe was not known.

The Mexican Congress had authorized the Government to borrow \$1,000,000, at not less than eighty cents for a dollar. This loan is to be one of the ways and means for carrying on the expedition against Texas. The Gazette of Tamaulipas alludes to this invasion of Texas in terms of confidence:

"The campaign of Texas will achieve much glory for Mexico, and restore her name and her honor. The slavery of the black man, which is tolerated in Texas, and which was the cause of the revolution, will ruin the Mexicans to drive those usurpers beyond the Sabine. Mexico gives freedom to man of all colors, and she has her destiny to fulfil in this respect."

THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND.—On the 17th of January Lord Brougham presented a petition from Michael Broomfield complaining that £1000 a week, was to be given to Prince Albert for wages out of the earnings of the people. He believed the Queen did not wish her husband to be paid in that manner, but that she had been advised by evil counsellors. "If a poor country girl takes a liking to a young man, from a long way off, she keeps and funds him in every way. [Much laughter.] Everybody ought to keep their own, gentle and simple. He was not a Chartist; but he loved his Queen and country, and should be unable, through poverty to drink her health the day she was married. He hoped the Queen would be as happy with her intended husband as he had been for eighteen years with his wife; and yet he supported her and seven children out of his own earnings! [Laughter.]

From the Eastern Argus.

A Report of the Survey of a Rail Route from Portland to Lake Champlain, which is included within the State of Maine. By Wm. L. Dearborn Civil Engineer.

This Report, which fills a pamphlet of some 40 pages, we have read with no small degree of interest. It bears full evidence to the zeal

and fidelity with which Mr. Dearborn's duties as Surveyor have been performed, and contains, also, a large amount of matter in relation to the subject of Internal Improvements generally, which, although not peremptorily called for in document, is nevertheless highly interesting and valuable.

The route surveyed is, with one or two variations, the same that was described in the Surveyor's Reconnaissance of last summer as the Northern Route, and passes through the towns of Westbrook, Windham, Raymond, Oisfield, Norway, Waterford, Albany, Bethel and Gil-ent, to Shelburne, in the State of New Hampshire.

It would seem from the statements made in the Report, that the proposed Rail Road to Lake Champlain can be constructed without encountering any greater difficulties than have been met with in similar enterprises in other States, and perhaps at a less expense than has frequently attended such constructions in New England. It is generally found, however, that estimates of the cost of these works turn out somewhat too low; and if the undertaking above referred to is ever accomplished, Mr. Dearborn may be seen to have fallen into the common error of gentlemen of his profession. We do not doubt, though, that his calculations are as nearly accurate as from their very nature they can well be made.

The total cost given in the Report, of the whole road is \$1,699,387 79—being an average cost per mile, exclusive of the right of ways, of \$21,785 76 1-2.

THE PROBABILITIES OF WAR.—Our clever friend of the Mutual Transcript in a discussion of this subject, after remarking that the debt due by the states to foreign creditors, "whenever any adequate cause for war shall arrive, will be a strong additional inducement," goes on to state, with all the sang froid in the world,—"it is now become hopeless of liquidation by any ordinary means, but it may be levied by sweeping the seas—by levying contributions from the seaboard towns, and by again visiting Washington, and other inland cities." Our neighbor is altogether out in his surmises. In the first place Brother Jonathan will pay every cent he owes to John Bull—will John be as honest to his creditors? In the next, this sea-sweeping business, may not, perhaps, prove quite so profitable as he imagines. Jonathan has a good set of sea-brooms ready for use, and he poked himself pretty dexterous in the use of them, as no one knows better than uncle John himself. Then as to levying contributions, we strongly suspect the tax collectors would stand a fair chance of getting soundly lynched. No, no neighbor—the country has become "pretty considerably" thickly settled since our last "brush," and a visit to "Washington and other inland cities" might not prove so easy an undertaking as you think. We know John is of a pugnacious temper and would go the length of his tether; but Jonathan inherits much of his sire's amiable disposition, and withy as he was when he last wrestled with the old gentleman, he has grown so monstrously strong since then, we are willing to bet double stakes that he will throw the old gentleman again in half the time it took him last match. Some of us think he can do it with one hand tied behind him.—*Portland Transcript.*

MARRIED.

In Woodstock, by John Porter Esq., Mr. Lemuel W. Jackson of Paris and Miss Hannah R. Lunt of Woodstock.

DIED.

In Norway, on the 21 inst. after an illness of ten days, Miss Harriet Pool aged 17 years.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. & S. E. HOWE & SON, is this day, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm are requested to present them to Eli Howe for payment, and all indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Eli Howe.

JESSE HOWE,
ELI HOWE.

Sumner, March 21, 1840.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed, by Lyman Hawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

EDMUND FROST,

late of Norway in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the third day of March inst., have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us, at the dwelling house of Jonathan Swift, in Norway, on Saturday the first day of August next, from one o'clock until six o'clock in the afternoon.

JONATHAN SWIFT,
JOHABOED BARTLETT, Com'rs.

Dated at Norway, March 20th, 1840.

Mortgagee's Notice.

WHEREAS Seth Wight, of Bethel in the County of Oxford, did on the fourth day of April A. D. 1839, convey to me the subscriber a certain tract of land situated in said Bethel, by deed duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county, Book 47 Page 445, reference to said record being had for a more full description of said land; and whereas the condition in said Mortgage is broken, by said Wight, I therefore hereby give notice that I claim to foreclose said Mortgage, for condition broken.

WATERFORD MARCH 27th, 1840.

AMOS GAGE.

3w33

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THE subscribers will Sell at Public Auction, on Monday the twentieth day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. from one hundred and fifty, to two hundred acres of land, (some of which is very valuable,) situated one mile from Turner Village, the same being a part of the property of William Harris, assigned for the benefit of his creditors, on the 18th day of Dec. last. Sale on the premises.

ISAAC GROSS,
CUSHING PHILLIPS, Assignees.

Turner March 21, 1840.

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

WE the undersigned, would respectfully represent that the farmers and transporters of merchandise on the valley of the Androscoggin and Connecticut Rivers who trade at the city of Portland, suffer great inconvenience for want of a better road on which they can travel to the seaboard and head of the canal. We would also represent that the route through Albany and Waterford is the most direct and shortest route; but that a part of the way through Albany and Waterford is very hilly; inasmuch in consequence thereof much travel is diverted through other routes to the great inconvenience of the public. We would further represent that the hills before mentioned may be avoided by locating a new route through Albany and Waterford, by commencing at the southern termination of the new County road from Rumford by Walker's Mills in Bethel and thence locating a road down the valley of the Crooked River in said Albany to Stoneham road, thence to Capt. James Whitney's in Waterford, and locating a new road thence down the valley to Waterford Flat, and thence straighten the road between the said Flat and Waterford City, as called.

We therefore request your honorable body to view said route and locate the same or so much thereof as in your opinion the public good requires,—and as in duty bound will ever pray,

MOSES PATTEE & 11th others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1839.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Coffin's Tavern, in said Waterford, on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of May next, at nine o'clock, A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Waterford and Albany, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Waterford and Albany, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
3w33 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Administratrix's Sale.

PURSUANT to a License, from the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, granted Oct. 15th 1839, will be sold at Public Auction, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, and charges of Administration, at the residence of the subscriber in Bethel, in said County, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of April, next at one o'clock in the afternoon, all that piece or parcel of real estate, situated in Greenough in said County, which was levied upon and set off to satisfy an execution, issued on a judgment recovered in the name of the subscriber, in her capacity of Administratrix of the estate of Ezra T. Russell, late of said Bethel, deceased, against Benjamin Russell of said Greenough, at the Western District Court, holden at Paris within and for the said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of November 1839. Said real estate consists of about forty acres of land, and is a part of the Lot on which the said Benjamin lives.

PHIBBE K. RUSSELL,
Bethel March 26th 1840.

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SATURDAY COURIER.

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The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has the largest subscription in the world!! Its list numbers over 34,000 subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean, and combining all interests and classes of the republic. It is the largest and cheapest Journal ever issued!! Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would fill a 12mo. volume, the cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

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Manufactures,	Education,
Foreign News,	Amusements, Fecies,
New Publications,	Humorous Poetical Articles,
Morality,	The Drama,
Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture,	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle,	The Menial World,
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In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported, so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

The price of the Courier is only \$5. When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. Their Postmasters will prudently remit for us, with them in all cases, if it meet their pleasure, to act as our agents.

OUR TERMS.

Never Look Sad.
Never look sad—nothing's so bad
As getting familiar with sorrow,
For it's a day in a cavalier way,
And he'll seek other quarters to-morrow.
Loud you'll not weep, would you but peep
At the bright side of every trial;
For when you'll find, in other most kind,
When chiding your hope with denial.
Let the sad day carry away
Its often little burden of sorrow;
Or you may miss half of the bliss
That comes in the lap of to-morrow.
When hope is wrecked, pause and reflect
If error occasioned your sadness;
If it be so, hereafter you'll know
How to steer to the harbor of gladness.

John Bull and Brother Jonathan.

A young spring of the London press happened some six months ago, to be travelling in a stage coach, in which vehicle a raw Vermont youth was also a passenger. The young boy was not one of your "real cute" fellows, but a shy, diffident stripling, travelling from a distant school to spend his vacation at home. To the Londoner he was an object of great curiosity—being the first sample he had seen, and he peered at the boy with questions touching his mode of life, habits, studies, employments, &c., thinking of to amuse himself, gather items for his journal—and, at the same time, impress the other with a proper idea of his vast importance. The boy, although evidently annoyed, answered politely, and displayed none of the usual characteristics of the Green Mountain—so the Englishman thought he could boast as he pleased with impunity. He told the passengers that he had heard much of Yankee tricks, and Yankee shrewdness, but for his part, he had never seen anything in them he could call clever—and indeed he wished very much to be made the subject of one of their tricks—for if they could fool him, he would believe in what he had heard of their character.

The hint was not thrown away upon young Jonathan. He thought he would set his wits to work, for the honor of "Down East," and his upshot a scheme. He heard the Englishman inquire the direction, from the town where the coach was to stop, to a residence some five miles distant. The direction happened to be the very path the boy was to take home but he said nothing.

The coach stopped. Little Jonathan trotted off towards home, and Johnny Bull, after having deposited his luggage in the tavern, soon followed. There was a lunatic asylum near the town we have mentioned. Jonathan told every soul he met, that one of the madmen had escaped, and was coming along the road, and that they would know him by his perpetually inquiring for the residence of Mr. Brown. Not content with this, he turned aside to every farm house, and told the inmates in great alarm, that a madman had escaped from the asylum—and to be on guard against a man who would inquire for the residence of Mr. Brown. The thing succeeded to a miracle. Johnny Bull had not advanced far on his way, before he perceived a man plant himself on one side of the road, brandishing a thick cudgel, and assuming the attitude of one who expects danger—and was resolved to defend himself to the last. Johnny thought it was singular, but nevertheless put the question:

"Sir, can you direct me to the residence of Mr. Brown?"
"Yes, I thought you was a man. Now look here stranger, you just conduct yourself respectfully, and keep your own side of the road, for if you come near me, I swan to man I'll smash you!"

Johnny's eyes opened and his mouth too.
"My dear friend, I don't want to approach you. I only wish to know where Mr. Brown lives!"
"Well, now, you just follow your nose, and don't mislead nobody, you infernal varmint. You'd better go home and get on your waistcoat!"

The man who seemed in a hurry, passed on. Johnny gazed after him an instant, quite confounded—and then proceeded on his way, saying to himself, "Well, upon my word, that person's conduct was very singular!" He turned off to a farm house. A woman was sitting at the door sewing. When she perceived him, she started from her seat, and darting in the door, held it for an instant, while she turned to gaze at the stranger.

"Madame, will you be so good as to inform me whether I am in the right road to Mr. Brown's house?"
"I thought so!" exclaimed the woman, slamming the door fast, and bolting it—and the next moment she was seen peeping suspiciously from an upper window.

"Vot is the matter, I merely want to know—"
"O, go away, you unfortunate wretch!—Don't you attempt to cut any of your transoms here. Go away now, do, there's a good fellow!"

The woman disappeared, and Johnny paused an instant, to ascertain if there was any thing frightful about him. He then proceeded and encountered a good humored countryman coming whistling along the road.

"Pray, sir," said Johnny, "can you direct me to Mr. Brown's?"
The thoughtless countryman had forgotten little Jonathan's warning—but the instant he heard the question, it recurred to him, and without saying a word, he took to his heels in such a

hurry, that he tumbled over a log, but picking himself up again, he took into the woods, and was out of sight in an instant.

"Well," said Johnny, to himself, "this is certainly very extraordinary." He began to feel strange sensations, and walked on for half a mile, ruminating awfully upon the unaccountable treatment he had received. Here he met another traveller, and with very doubtful feeling about getting an answer, propounded the question.

The stranger paused right before Johnny, and his hat seemed to be rising off his head. To judge from his looks, his feelings must have been like those of a bird when fascinated by a cat's paw. Johnny noticed the frightful appearance of the stranger and terror took possession of him. He imagined something dreadful was going to occur, and forthwith took to his heels into the woods.

"God bless my art!" he exclaimed aloud, "vat can be the matter with the people? Vot kind of a country as I got into? Vy these inhabitants are wild men of the woods!"

He was now completely lost in a thick wood. When he found the road again, he was afraid to ask any more questions, and finally got back to the town, where the next day our young hero visited him, and addressed him with, "Look here, stranger, Mr. Brown's house is just where it was yesterday. When you see him, tell him what you think of Yankee tricks!"

From the Correspondence of the Eastern Argus, Washington, March 10, 1840.

The agony is past—the House by a majority of nearly thirty have passed a Resolution, declaring that Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom and his associates, having received a majority of the votes of the people of New Jersey at the polls, are entitled to take their seats as members of Congress.

Thus, after three months of unpardonable delay, caused by the management of the federal party in the House, have the outraged rights of the people of a Sovereign State been at last sustained by the Representatives of the nation. Gov. Pennington and his "broad seal," have been weighed in the balance against a popular majority, and found wanting.

This election may be contested by Messrs. Ayer and his associates, but it is said that a legal investigation will show, what is almost invariably the case, that a much larger number of illegal votes was thrown for the Whig, than for the Democratic ticket. The parties are not taking testimony in New Jersey.

Mr. Randolph, the sitting member from New Jersey after the vote afternoon, was very anxious to pair off with some one of the Democratic members of the House. He made the proposition to several without success. Whether he has succeeded I am unable to say. It is rumored, that, as the investigation proceeds, startling facts, showing the most gross frauds on the part of the federalists are being developed, which render the seat of Mr. Randolph himself of very uncertain tenure.

Mr. Baker, the minority Representative from Massachusetts, has also gone home to attend to the taking of evidence in this case. Your readers will remember, that a majority of the votes in Mr. B's district was thrown against him, and that Governor Everett saw fit to reject the votes of one or two Democratic voters, because they were not notified the number of days required by law for notifying town meetings, when the warrant directing the meetings to be held, was not received from the Governor himself in season to give that notice! To what tricks will not federalism resort, to defeat the popular will?

Mr. Naylor is also at Philadelphia, taking testimony to support his right to a seat which is contested by Mr. Ingersoll. In that case a tissue of fraud and corruption, by the federal party, will be exposed, which is exemplified in this country. Fraud, involving falsehood and perjury which will startle every friend of popular rights and the purity of elections.

Since the meeting of this Congress there has been a fine commentary upon the cry of the federal party about the distress of the people—the wretched situation of the country—the hard times. Not a speech has been made by the federal leaders in Congress which has not been filled with the bitterest imprecations upon the Administration for the distress and starvation which fill the country. Now mark their conduct and compare it with their protestation.

They have had a series of the most extravagant and luxurious dinners and suppers ever known at the Metropolis. Entertainments at which the choicest and most costly wines, of every kind and description have been given by these distress and panic makers, vying in splendor and extravagance with that of Cleopatra given to Antony when she meted pearls in her wine to render her entertainment the more sumptuous. First the supper to the Wings of the Harrisburg Convention, at which the recipients were literally drenched with wine. There was the dinner to Judge White—more expensive and sumptuous if possible than the former. Then the dinner to Mr. Mercer of Virginia, where Burgundy and Champagne were the common beverage at the table. Then the great dinner to Mr. Clay, and the host of entertainments succeeding it in Richmond. And among great dinner, I am told is to be given at Gausby's the present week, to Mr. K. K. K., the run down Representative in the Congress from Baltimore. The extravagance and profligacy of these entertainments is so notorious, that it can hardly be imagined—any candid observer would be led to conclude that the federal party, upon the public sufferings, are roasting and belching in Congress and out of it, about the profligacy or extravagance of this Administration.

What despicable hypocrisy!
The news from the South and West are cheering as the breezes from their Prairies and Mountains. Democracy is onward, and the defeat which awaits the federal party next fall, will be more exterminating than any thing they have ever experienced in the long and almost uninterrupted catalogue of their defeats for the last forty years.

ON THE SMALL POX.
To the Citizens of Boston & State of Massachusetts.

SMALL POX is a complaint more attendant on childhood than any other time of life; the human species, however, is subject to it at any period of existence. The cause of this disease does really consist in a portion of the blood, having become mixed with the circulation of the worst kind of matter, either from contagion or otherwise. It is this humor which produces shivering, fever, heaviness, weakness, and pains all over the body, because the circulation is impeded, and its natural course disordered by the bad humor. This is the first period.

The blood, in this case, as well as in all other appearance of disease, fights against these impurities, and carries them to throw out of the system in order to cause an eruption and thus to throw out of the system the second period.

The skin is covered with pustules (small pimples) in more or less quantity according to the previous health or weakness of the body. After these pimples come out, the first stage of the disease is over, and the patient is now in the second stage. This stage is the most dangerous, and the most fatal. The Small Pox is deadly or mild, according to the malignity of the contagion or the bad nature of the humor of the patient. The patient is now in the third stage, and the humor is now in the blood, and the patient is now in the fourth stage, and the humor is now in the blood, and the patient is now in the fifth stage, and the humor is now in the blood, and the patient is now in the sixth stage, and the humor is now in the blood, and the patient is now in the seventh stage, and the humor is now in the blood, and the patient is now in the eighth stage, and the humor is now in the blood, and the patient is now in the ninth stage, and the humor is now in the blood, and the patient is now in the tenth stage, and the humor is now in the blood, and the patient is now in the eleventh stage, and the humor is now in the blood, and the patient is now in the twelfth stage, and the humor is now in the blood, and the patient is now in the thirteenth stage, and the humor is now in the blood, and the patient is now in the fourteenth stage, and the humor is now in the blood, and the patient is now in the fifteenth stage, 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